

Table I. Preliminary rankings of reportable communicable diseases, by frequency, Utah and U.S., 2005* (including numbers of cases and historical rankings†)

Utah		
2005 Rank* (# of Cases)	Disease	Historical Rank† (# of Cases)
1 (4,602)	Chlamydia	1 (3,150)
2 (3,443)	Influenza [§]	3 (493)
3 (2,304)	Methicillin-Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) infection [¶]	2 (645)
4 (727)	Gonorrhea	4 (354)
5 (618)	Pertussis	9 (129)
6 (551)	Chickenpox	6 (328)
7 (398)	Giardiasis	5 (329)
8 (310)	Salmonellosis (excluding Typhoid)	7 (274)
9 (293)	Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococcal (VRE) infection [¶]	11 (110)
10 (290)	Campylobacteriosis	8 (262)
11 (244)	Meningitis (aseptic and viral) [¶]	10 (120)
12 (100)	HIV ^{**}	13 (62)
13 (69)	Invasive Streptococcal A disease	19 (25)
14 (63)	AIDS	12 (95)
15 (57)	Syphilis (all stages)	16 (44)
16 (54)	West Nile virus infection	23 ^{¶¶} (4)
17 (46)	Shigellosis	15 (56)
18 (40)	Hepatitis B (acute cases)	17 (43)
19 (38)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection	14 (57)
20 (31)	Invasive Streptococcal B disease [¶]	22 ^{††} (5)
21 (29)	Tuberculosis	18 (38)
22 (28)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (Shiga toxin positive, serogroup non-O157:H7) infection	19 (25)
23 (27)	Norovirus infection [¶]	24 ^{††} (2)
24 (26)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (drug-resistant, isolated from sterile site) infection	21 ^{††} (13)
25 (23)	Coccidioidomycosis	20 (16)

U.S.		
2005 Rank* (# of Cases)	Disease	Historical Rank† (# of Cases)
1 (906,387)	Chlamydia	1 (801,139)
2 (314,370)	Gonorrhea	2 (346,028)
3 (41,820)	Salmonellosis (excluding Typhoid)	3 (48,249)
4 (30,568)	AIDS	4 (41,658)
5 (26,532)	Chickenpox	6 (22,792)
6 (21,304)	Lyme disease	8 (19,824)
7 (21,003)	Pertussis	10 (12,343)
8 (18,126)	Giardiasis	7 ^{††} (20,350)
9 (13,749)	Shigellosis	5 (23,398)
10 (11,547)	Tuberculosis	9 (14,427)
11 (8,293)	Syphilis (all stages)	13 (7,175)
12 (7,595)	Cryptosporidiosis	19 (3,395)
13 (5,497)	Hepatitis B (acute cases)	12 (7,561)
14 (5,277)	Rabies (animal)	14 (6,966)
15 (5,145)	Coccidioidomycosis	15 ^{¶¶} (4,881)
16 (4,284)	Hepatitis A	11 (9,248)
17 (4,263)	Invasive Streptococcal A disease	16 (4,238)
18 (2,675)	West Nile virus infection	23 (1,386)
19 (2,461)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 infection	17 (4,085)
20 (2,356)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> (drug-resistant, isolated from sterile site) infection	18 (3,457)
21 (2,050)	Legionellosis	21 (1,576)
22 (2,028)	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease)	20 (1,744)
23 (1,843)	Rocky Mountain spotted fever	24 (987)
24 (1,284)	Ehrlichiosis	25 (618)
25 (1,252)	Malaria	22 (1,447)

*2004 U.S. and 2005 Utah/U.S. data are preliminary and subject to change. The number of U.S. cases for each disease were obtained from the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) volumes 54(52);1320-1330 (2005) and 53(52);1213-1221 (2004), which can be accessed at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/mmwrpvol.html>. The number of Utah cases for each disease can be found at <http://health.utah.gov/epi/anrpt/index.html>

†Historical rankings are based on a 5-year average (2000-2004), unless otherwise specified.

¶Not a nationally notifiable disease.

§Influenza-associated hospitalizations became reportable in Utah during the 2005-2006 influenza season, before which time, all laboratory-confirmed influenza cases were reportable. Though not reportable during the 2005-2006 influenza season, many non-hospitalized influenza cases continued to be reported to the Utah Department of Health. Influenza surveillance activity is summarized on a season-wide, not annual, basis. Therefore, the 2005 calendar year included portions of the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 seasons. More detailed information on these seasons can be found at <http://health.utah.gov/epi/diseases/flu/>.

**Preliminary 2005 U.S. data were unavailable, but HIV infections ranked 4th in the U.S. in 2004 for reported frequency.

††Based on a 3-year average (2002-2004) either because the disease was not reportable or because insufficient data were available for the 5-year period.

¶¶Based on a 4-year average (2001-2004) either because the disease was not reportable or because insufficient data were available for the 5-year period.